

FINAL

**PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
VEGETATION TREATMENTS USING AMINOPYRALID,
FLUROXYPYR, AND RIMSULFURON ON BUREAU OF LAND
MANAGEMENT LANDS IN 17 WESTERN STATES**

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LEAD AGENCY:

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Washington Office, Washington, D.C.

PROJECT LOCATION:

Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana,
Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma,
Oregon, Texas, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and
Wyoming

**COMMENTS ON THIS FINAL PROGRAMMATIC
EIS SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO:**

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**DATE BY WHICH COMMENTS ON THE EIS MUST
BE POSTMARKED TO THE BLM:**

30 Days after Publication of the EIS Notice of Availability
in the Federal Register

ABSTRACT

This Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) analyzes the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts associated with the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) use of the herbicides aminopyralid, fluroxypyr, and rimsulfuron on the human and natural environment. These three herbicides would be added to the BLM's list of approved active ingredients and integrated into the vegetation management program that was analyzed in an earlier PEIS released in 2007. Alternatives analyzed in the PEIS include the No Action Alternative, or a continuation of use of 18 currently approved herbicides. In addition, three action alternatives were evaluated: 1) the Preferred Alternative, which would allow the BLM to use aminopyralid, fluroxypyr, and rimsulfuron in addition to the currently approved herbicides; 2) an alternative that would prohibit aerial spraying of the three new herbicides; and 3) an alternative that would only allow the BLM to add the two new herbicides without acetolactate synthase-inhibiting active ingredients (aminopyralid and fluroxypyr). Under all alternatives (including the No Action Alternative), projected maximum total use of herbicides would be the same, at 932,000 acres annually.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL FOR PEIS:

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